

TENTH YEAR.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH. SUNDAY MORNING, JUNE 25, 1903.

NUMBER 3187.

## LABOR AND ITS WOES

National Convention of Trades to Meet in Every Large City.

## SOME OF THE NOTED LEADERS

Political and Social Action—The Men and the Measures to Be Proposed Will Be of a Radical Tendency.

The country's various labor unions begin next week a series of gatherings throughout the country that will continue until the end of the year, and culminate in a convocation of the American Federation of Labor at Chicago, on December 13. The table-knife grinders inaugurate these affairs by a national convention, which opens at Wallingford, Conn., on July 5, and, in turn, unions of retail clerks, harness makers, engineers, cooper, plumbers, tailors, machinists and every variety of manual laborers, will successively have a gathering in all the principal cities from Boston to San Francisco. They are so timed as not to interfere with each other, while various measures, social, industrial and even political, will be taken up and disposed of in turn.

Strikes will be much discussed by the table-knife grinders when they come together at Wallingford. The delegates, especially those from the district where the Turner's Falls strike raged, are inclined to discountenance any further war on capital, and General Secretary Thomas Pinesgione, who comes from Bay State, Mass., is a very conservative man, when drastic action is proposed.

The retail clerks, salesmen and women, that is, whose national protective union meets in Nashville, Tenn., July 11, have not been generally considered an organizing class. Nevertheless they will send hundreds of delegates to the southern city, and thousands of male and female workers in retail stores, large and small, all over the country will follow the proceedings with a member's interest.

President James Morrow thinks the sessions will continue some days and the presence of women will be somewhat of a novelty for a labor gathering. Miss Mary Burke, of Findlay, O., is a member of the union's executive board. One great question will be that of women's labor. The union has striven hard to raise their pay and condition with such success that the female membership has grown enormously, and the second vice president is now a woman, Miss Anna R. Weiss.

The table-knife grinders have a gathering at Boston on July 13. This country and Canada will be represented by some two hundred and fifty delegates, whose principal business will be the settlement of the eight-hour question and an election of representatives to the December convention of the American Federation of Labor. Eagle hall, where the meetings are to be held, is a roomy structure, but its capacities will probably be "taxed," as the pen-suggestive chronicler of one of the officers says, "traffickers from all over the country have promised to come."

The day days at St. Paul will be a week ahead of the Journeymen Tailors' union, which meets in annual convention there on August 7. President Frederick Jansen, who has held office some years now, will doubtless be re-elected by the order. The sweating system in large wholesale clothing factories, although much less crying an evil than formerly, will be rightly investigated and much of the debate at the sessions is to be on that subject. Secretary John B. Lennon, of the union, is also an executive officer of the American Federation of Labor, and the delegates who will go with him to Chicago, in December, are to be chosen by the St. Louis meeting.

The Brotherhood of Brass Workers sends its representatives to New York this year, and the lot of August is the opening day of the convention. Secretary G. C. McGilglen is already on the ground making his plans, and the president anticipates the attendance of two hundred delegates to say nothing of visitors. The brotherhood is only about two years old, but it has now over forty local assemblies in the United States and Canada.

The deliberations are expected to be over in a week. Such well-known labor men as James W. Moloney, Nellie McCallum, James J. Gutter and others will be present.

The carriage and wagon workers, marshaled by the president of the international union, William F. Stuart, are to assemble at Chicago on August 14, and what with debates over wages, the settlement of strikes and the advisability

of arbitration, not to mention the world's fair, the adjournment will not come for many days. This is also a young order, having been organized in 1881, with four hundred and fifty members all told. The numbers now run into the thousands.

The only considerable body of wage workers in the world which is prohibited by its constitution from taking part in strikes or from interfering with or making a standard of wages meets in national convention at Cleveland from September 5 to 9, inclusive, and is the National Association of Stationary Engineers. The association has now some 150 branches in almost every state in the union, and this, the twelfth annual convention, will be by far the largest and most important in the order's history. Should all the delegates, elected officers and townsmen, attend, there will be between 500 and 1,000 persons at the sessions, not counting spectators or visitors.

The Copper's International union gathers at Milwaukee in September 11, next. These men have an elaborate series of stamps and labels to put on their work, and there will be considerable argument over them among the delegates when they settle down to business. The union issues a label for slack work and a stamp for tight work which are recognized, the first by the millers and the second by the brewers, distillers and others who use tight packages.

The International Machinists' union goes to the world's fair city on September 18. This is one of the new organizations, and its organization is due to the fact, to quote General Secretary N. Morse, "that the national organization already in existence refused to strike out the color line in its constitution and affiliate with the American Federation of Labor."

The delegates will represent about thirty-five local unions and thousands of members. The settlement of the labor difficulty and the adjusting of a uniform wage scale will be the two chief topics before them. Some of the radicals want a change in the apprentices system, and there is talk of prohibiting strikes altogether. Among the more notable men who will figure in the convention besides N. Morse are John A. Smith, William J. Thompson, A. H. Morden, George Heinzerling, Rudolph Stange, Fred Behre, Ernst Kuehne, C. J. Sjostrom, Aug. Waldinger and Martin Hill.

"The helots among the helots," as Henry Weissman of the Journeymen Bakers and Confectioners' union says, his fellow-officers have been considered in all ages and countries, have chosen some three hundred delegates to represent them in national convention at Baltimore beginning September 11.

"We propose to go right along with our work to keep our brothers of toil," is how Grand Master Fred J. Anthony forecasts the proceedings at the coming national convention of Railway Shop Employees at Indianapolis which opens September 24. Here, in the grand master's own words, is the scope of the movement:

"About July 18, 1891, at the New Mexico headquarters of the A. T. & S. F. R. R. a little trouble arose between shop employees and the master mechanic in which led to a strike of every man, although there was only one branch of employees organized, which were the machinists, and only half of them belonged to the union. On the morning of the second day, those of the machinists who did not belong to the union began talking of going back to work, and when the other employees who had no organization at all to back them heard of it, there was almost a stampede as to whether they should go to work or not. Just at that time I, who had begun to work in the shops four days prior to the walk out, came around to the boys with a petition and agreement combined, setting forth that each shop employee who would sign it to ask for a charter and agreed to become a member of what shall be known as the Railway Shop Employees of America. Brother, I had some difficulty at first to get signers to this petition, but I was determined the men should not be beaten if I could help it, and that day at noon I had forty-five signers. I appointed the next day for a meeting to organize them. When the hour of meeting arrived there were mustered 19 out of 45 signers and they were organized."

"We have now nearly thirty lodges and are still growing."

The month of October will witness national conventions of cotton mill spinners at Boston, and of railway trainmen in the same city, and of machine woodworkers in St. Louis. In November the electrical workers will send delegates from all over the country to Cleveland. The journeymen barbers do the same in December, but the representatives assemble in Cincinnati.

Finally on December 13 the annual meeting of the American Federation of Labor at which will appear delegates elected at all these various conventions will assemble in Chicago with Samuel Gompers presiding, and organized labor's work for 1899 will end when it adjourns.

Brown—So Tilley is dead?  
Jones—Yes he died at 3 o'clock this morning.  
Brown—What was his last words?  
Jones—He didn't have any. His wife was there.—Detroit Free Press.

## STROKE OF THE PEN

It Creates New Standards in the World of Plays.

## FOREPAUGH'S BIENNIAL VISIT

Miscellaneous Matters Concerning Plays and Play Folks—General Stage Notes from Washington.

In his speech at the recent annual dinner of the Royal General Theatrical fund, Henry Irving said:

"A new drama in these days is no light undertaking. You have to face the tribunal of certain independent spirits who make old ideas and create new standards by a stroke of the pen, and who assume their intervals of leisure by tracing the philosophy of impressionism to the eccentricities of digestion. I am in favor of a broad sphere of dramatic enterprise, but the craving for the physically horrible on the part that it enlarges the domain of art in the study of human suffering seems to me not unlikely to stimulate a morbid appetite for horrors on the stage which very few people would be particularly anxious to defend."

"We already have a drama which, in its highest expression, cannot be charged with lack of humanity. It is the greatest glory of our dramatic literature that it is the most broadly humanizing influence in the world. Sympathy, tolerance, serene and sustaining wisdom are preached in the plays of Shakespeare as they have never been preached in the pulpit. It was a wise man who said that the professional moralist was moral by the strength of his antipathies. And the poet himself has put his gospel of humanity into words which near the stamp of immortal truth. 'The web of our life is of a mingled yarn, good and ill together; our virtues would be proud if our faults whipped them not, and crimes would despair if they were not cherished by our virtues.'"

"That is the profound and intensely human lesson which is taught by the drama, even in its humblest endeavor. And though it may not, like the sister arts, be encouraged by subvention and charter, though it may have still to contend against dullness and prejudice, the stage will continue with ever increasing dominion to play a conspicuous and an honorable part in the history of civilized mankind."

## Scarcity of Wild Animals

It is a well-known fact that wild animals are yearly becoming scarcer and more valuable. Every place making any pretensions as a city of the first class seems to think it must not only have a park system, but also one or more collections of animals which they think will add to the city's prestige. This has increased the demand for wild animals that European dealers advance their prices annually. Then the government collects a duty of 50 per cent of their value in the foreign market or, their appraised value in the American port of entry. Thus it requires an expenditure of a vast amount of money to secure even a small collection of animals. The largest menagerie in America is the one connected with the Adam Forepaugh Shows. It contains a representative of nearly all the various species of wild and tamed beasts. Its visit to this city on Monday, July 3, means, therefore, an opportunity for all visitors to see the greatest and richest collection of wild animals, not only in America, but also larger than in Europe; and besides the menagerie, a circus, museum, an aquarium, a trained genuine wild Cossack circus company, and a splendid military representation, the scenes and battles of 1776—the American revolution; the whole exhibition being, so the press wherever it appears unanimously declares, by far the largest and by the best shown that have ever been seen in America. It is certainly a tremendous show for only 50 cents, and it seems as if no one could scarcely afford to miss seeing it.

## Why He Was Cheered

Some persons find it very difficult to distinguish whether they are being laughed at or "laughed with," as the expression goes, and many a public speaker and actor has appropriated applause that was meant for some other person or for some incident wholly apart from his speech or acting.

Mr. Wilson Barrett, the English actor, who has lately arrived in this country, relates a story of his enthusiastic reception by a Dublin audience soon after a Fenian outbreak.

"Little did I expect," he said, "the cheers which greeted my first appearance. Every word I uttered was greeted with a torrent of applause, and being at the time a young man, I certainly felt myself a person of considerable importance before I got through the first act."

Finally he said to the property man of the theater:

"A very warm audience!"

"Yes, sir; very warm."

"Are Irish audiences often as warm?"

"Not often."

"They seem to like my acting very much."

"The acting?" returned the property man; "it's not that at all. They are after taking you for a relation of Barrett that was hanged."

## Sandow, the Samson

From the times when the Sun God filled the warriors with strength to vanquish their enemies and glory for the admiration of the prettiest maidens of the tribes, the strong man has been ever worshipped. It signifies little whether the Greek Hercules or the Israelite Samson was the offering of the Sun or merely a phenomenon of the earth, but of earth. Force has been made a god as well as a judge, and muscular power will have admirers among athletes and hysterical virgins as long as the globe rolls round. Strength is the real beauty of man in woman's eyes.

The advent of the real Sandow of these shores—there was a discharged private of some British cavalry regiment at a time museum not long ago who usurped the name to exhibit feats of strength—revives the interest in muscular prowess which for some time has only been slightly ebullient in the museum.

The crowd of New York amateur athletes last week in the Casino, including the redoubtable Billy Morris, testifies to the marvelous muscular development of Sandow. It is astonishing how much in the way of deft, hoarse and triceps, biceps, flexor and extensor muscles are shown at the Casino for the money.

I do not know if the strong lady, Mi-

sera, who has shown such nerve in handling husbands lately at the Disco Temple, gives an exhibition of herself divided of all covering, as Sandow does, but the skin that covers his muscles is the satin skin of a woman, and his health and hygienic cultivation must be abnormal as his strength, to judge by his appearance under the tunic. No woman could exhibit a skin more polished than this.

In spite of the abnormal size of his muscles, Sandow's appearance is not offensive. The man himself is extremely modest and unpretending; the slight pretence of posing before accomplishing any feat being only a part of the regular actor's stock in trade.

Sandow is not only a man of force, but a man of great energy. He found out that he was marvellously endowed by nature, and set about cultivating his dormant powers; for the weights he first used were only five-pound bells, and a man of at least 130 pounds, the entire weight came to over 500 pounds, and makes the feat prodigious.

No one knows better than Sandow the history of his profession, and if he did not strangle serpents in his babyhood, as Hercules did when his antagonist here tried to choke him in his cradle, he has no fear of being annoyed in his manhood by anacondas and constrictors of the still, for he is abstemious to a degree; as careful of his training as a Lincolnshire stud groom of the derby favorite.

It will be a long time before any son of Hercules shows up to wrest the legacy of superhuman strength from this last of his heirs.—New York Journal.

Well Named.

One of the sprightliest ballet girls ever seen in London is now dancing in the monster ballet of "Aladdin" at the Alhambra theater. She is so agile that she distances all the other feminine gymnasts at present on the London stage. Her name is Leguani, and the theatergoers say it is not strange that she has a pull over the other dancers, since she has an extra "leg"—meaning the one in her apron.

## General Stage Notes.

Stuart Robson is occupying the Lawrence Barrett house at Cohasset, Massachusetts, this summer. The comedian has sold his old property to his son-in-law, Morton S. Crehore. Mr. Barrett and Mr. Robson were near neighbors for more than twenty years. Here also Charles Thorne passed his summers, and the lamented Booth was a frequent visitor. Thorne is buried at Woodlawn, Booth in Mount Auburn. Barrett sleeps in the little churchyard at Cohasset, and Robson will pass a silent summer without them.

An entirely original play on the life and times of Richard D. Sheridan, which E. H. Sothern will present the coming season during his engagement at the Lyceum theater, New York city, has been written especially for him by Paul M. Potter. A number of the characters in the play are intended to suggest their prototypes in "The School for Scandal" and "The Rivals." The comedy is in four acts and deals with Sheridan's career and his affairs du coeur with Miss Linley prior to the production of his plays.

The long-run record for New York City was broken at the Madison Square theater last Thursday evening. On that evening the 604th consecutive performance of "A Trip to Chinatown" will be given. The previous record was 633 performances, achieved by "Adonis" at the Bijou theater. The initial performance of "A Trip to Chinatown" was given on November 9, 1891. Satin souvenir programs were presented and also bronze statuettes of Bessie Clayton.

Fay Templeton, who is now Mrs. H. Osborne, is in San Francisco with her husband. They arrived there from Australia a week or so ago. Mrs. Osborne, a widow, is as stout as she was when she was here last, about three years ago, and she still declares in a hesitating way that she has left the stage forever.

Eugene Field has written the words and Dan Gillette of the San Francisco Bohemian club has composed the music of an "Armenian Lullaby," which Theresa Vaughn has introduced in Rice's 1452 at Palmer's theater, New York city.

## A Father in Court.

A sailor was a witness, and the cross examining lawyer asked:

"Do you know the plaintiff or defendant?"

Witness—Naw. What's that?

Lawyer—You don't know the meaning of plaintiff and defendant?

"Naw."

"And yet you would give testimony against the plaintiff? The witness is incompetent from ignorance, your honor."

"Avast heavin, shipmate. Stand asthward ships and let me ask you a question."

"Go ahead."

"What is a shaft of the binnacle?"

"What has that to do with the case? I don't know."

"A pretty lawyer ye be. Any bloody land lubber ought to know that the compass is shaft of the binnacle."—Texas Siftings.

## A Word to a Princess.

The infantia gave the waiters at her Washington hotel, \$200 in tips. In view of this fact, we take the liberty of giving the princess a tip that the tendency of her liberality is toward democratization and that with a little plebeian Yankee shrewdness she could have secured results just as satisfactory with a \$20 note.

## Baths.

"Colonel Bloodgood's old war traits still cling to him."

"How so?"

"I dined with him last night, and he gave the waiter no quarter."—Philadelphia Record.

## A Bohemian.

"So you are actually writing dunning letters to yourself under an assumed name?"

"Yes, for when my wife sees them she will be afraid to ask us for money."—Borajun Junkie.

## SAINTS AT THE FAIR

Cecilians Hold a Symposium of Music at the Exposition

## IN THE WOMAN'S BUILDING

Mrs. Ethel Bellows an Address—Our Pianists Perform—Mrs. Davis Sings—Society.

A large number of the St. Cecilia society attended the concert given by their members on Thursday morning, June 22, in the Woman's building, at the world's fair grounds. There were thirty-two clubs represented, and each took some part during the week. Each president gave an outline history of the progress of her club. Mrs. Edwin F. Uhl of the St. Cecilia's gave an admirable paper.

The St. Cecilia quartet, composed of Madame Davis, Eyle, Aldworth and Patten, for one of its selections rendered "The Lord is Nigh," by Phelps. Mrs. Davis sang a solo with violin obligato by Mr. Braun of the Thomas orchestra. The pianists represented by the St. Cecilia were Madames Steketee and Clark and Miss Bessie Walker. Mrs. Palmer and Mrs. Berkey were the violinists and Miss Maud Hughes and Mrs. Lamkin played the harp. The concert was given under the direction of Mrs. Carpenter. It was a splendid success, and the St. Cecilia's have added new laurels to their fame and to the proud city that claims them for their own.

## MATHIMONIAL.

## Crowell-Devendorf.

Thursday evening Maud Devendorf, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Devendorf of No. 763 LaSalle avenue, was married in the Fountain Street Baptist church to Clarence Percy Crowell of Rochester, New York, the Rev. J. L. Jackson pronouncing the marriage service. A large number of invited guests were present. The ushers, who were the Misses Agnes Kemp and Elizabeth Turner, and Dr. George Root and James Kemp, led the procession down the aisle of the church, followed by two little flower girls, Pearl Warren and Jean Sinclair. Next came the maid of honor, Miss Mona Littlejohn of Allegan, followed by the bridesmaid, Miss Flora West, and the groomsmen, Karl E. Judson, both of Grand Rapids. Then followed the bride on the arm of her father. At the altar they were met by the groom, who was accompanied by the best man, Daniel N. Calkins of Rochester, and the ring bearer, little Harold Horton.

The bride wore a cream-colored silk dress, trimmed with lace and pearl passementerie. She wore and carried bride's roses. The maid of honor wore pale green silk and the bride's maid wore a gown of China pink-fulle.

The reception, which was attended by forty family friends, was given by the bride's parents. The bride and groom took the night train for Chicago, where they will remain a week. Their home will be Summer park, at Rochester, N. Y.

## Wallin-Whitteleys.

The first marriage ceremony performed in the Church of the New Jerusalem was celebrated last Wednesday at 11 o'clock. Miss Elizabeth G. Whittlesey, niece of Mr. and Mrs. L. D. Norris of North Prospect street, was married to Van A. Wallin of this city, the Rev. George A. Smith performing the ceremony. The church had been tastefully trimmed with white lilies, ferns and southern smilax. The bride was dressed in white, cut en train. She wore a white tulle veil, which was looped with white lilies. She carried a bouquet of the same flowers. The maid of honor, Miss Alice Frost of Boston, wore a gown of Nile green silk. The best man was John Martin. The ushers were the brothers of the groom, Charles and William Wallin. At the close of the ceremony a family party of twenty-five were entertained at a wedding breakfast at the home of Mr. Norris. The house had been exquisitely decorated in pink roses, pinks and lilies. The young couple took the evening train for Chicago and will return to the city in two or three weeks.

## Herrington-Rundell.

Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Rundell of No. 344 South Union street, gave in marriage their only daughter, Nellie C. Rundell to John Herrington of Kankakee, Illinois. The Rev. John B. Hubbs of Grace Episcopal church officiated. The bride was married in a gown of bronze-colored crepon, garnished with moss green velvet.

The bridesmaid, Miss Minnie Hawk, was dressed in a gown of green, garnished with white lace. Sixty-five guests witnessed the ceremony. Among those from out of the city were Mrs. G. B. Fuller of Lowell and Mr. and Mrs. Nellie of Ada. Mr. and Mrs. Herrington left on Wednesday for Kankakee, Illinois, where they will make their home.

## Roberts-Wilson.

In Kansas City, on Tuesday, June 20, Miss Edith Wilson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. Wilson, was married at the home of her parents to the Rev. Dr. J. E. Roberts of the Unitarian church of that city. Miss Wilson is a prominent and very young woman and a member of Dr. Roberts' church. The wedding reception was an elaborate event. The Wilson family were former residents of Adrian in this state.

Dr. Roberts was formerly the pastor of the Unitarian church of Grand Rapids. The bride and groom are now on a wedding journey in Boston, and after a short ocean voyage they will spend a short time among Grand Rapids friends.

## Goss-Freeman.

A happy wedding was celebrated Tuesday evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Freeman of No. 151 East avenue. Miss Nellie Freeman was wedded to Simon A. Goss of Grand Rapids, the Rev. W. J. Russell performing the marriage ceremony at 8:30 o'clock. The bride wore a gown of soft cream colored crepe, wearing bride's roses in her hair and at her corsage, and carrying a large bouquet of the same flowers. Thirty guests witnessed the ceremony and partook of the wedding supper. Mr. and Mrs. Goss left at 11 o'clock for Chicago.

## Wormley-Hahn.

On last Wednesday night Dr. and Mrs. H. S. Hahn of No. 85 Seelye avenue, Chicago, gave their daughter, Stella, in marriage to W. George Wormley of Grand Rapids, the ceremony being performed in accordance with the ritual of the Episcopal church. There

## SPRING &amp; COMPANY

More topics, more new things in the world of women's wear come crowding to the pencil tip, to be written on the trade winds to our legion of patrons all over Michigan than we could describe in a day, had we the ability. Hot summer days compel radical changes both in our habitments and habitation. Dreams of oceans, beach and mountain cliffs, of tumbling waves and sandy beach are not unlikely visions at this time of the season.



## THE SUMMER GIRL

Has an inexhaustible array of stunning fabrics to draw upon. Gauzy weaves, from every art loom in the world, will contribute to her charming reign at the watering places and, of course, the store of **SPRING & COMPANY** for the mammas and every body who wants the current styles and the novelty weaves.

New Exquisite Organdies, India Mulls, Graceful Grenadines, Zephyr Gingham, Satin Glace, Charming Batiste.

Hundreds of new things that are still fragrant with old ocean's breath are here to claim your admiration.

## Toilet Requisites!

No matter if it's to the Columbian show or the seaside, you should take a good supply of these essentials. We will supply your toilet preparation at quite a large discount from the usual prices, although they are the standard goods. Spring & Company's Toilet department has no equal for magnitude and completeness.

All the leading odors, triple extracts. High class Toilet Waters. The standard Florida Water. Violet Toilet Water. Lavender Flower waters. Pure Bay Rum. Highly perfumed Soaps. Real Bristle Hair Brushes. Reliable Face preparations. Pozzoni's and other powders. Fine Chamoise Skins. Toilet Bottles and Sprays.

An Ocean Bath at Home. Crystallized Naples Sea Salt, made by evaporating brine of the Mediterranean Sea, comes in 5 lb. boxes at the trifle of 15c. Used in the bulk it is stimulating and strengthening, healthful and refreshing. Ask for it at Toilet dept.

Suitable Summer Underwear. A present want that is urged on by sizzling sunshine. Some exclusive stores would think they were overstocked could they command the resources at our store. For Ladies and Children we have all styles and fabrics in long and short sleeves and sleeveless. First cost was bent to our will and they are yours for a trifle more.

## ART SQUARES.

Ever since we began to furnish Oriental Rugs, within the reach of modest pocketbooks, the rug idea has grown rapidly and Art Squares have been brought prominently to the front. For the summer cottage and for many parts of the city home they are the conventional floor covering. Suggestions of Oriental Rug luxury at the merest trifle of expense. Art Squares are from 2½ to 3 yards to 1x5 yards. Several grades in a score of patterns.

## Japanese Matting

And Chinese Matting are shown on our carpet floors in many new and artistic designs from 15c per yard up. They are an ideal floor covering for the summer season.

## Hammock Cushions

Covered with silk aline and deep ruffles, 35c.

An elegant new arrival of China Silks for fancy work of all kinds is shown in Carpet department.

## SPRING &amp; COMPANY